

Single-Neutron Levels Near the $N=82$ Shell Closure

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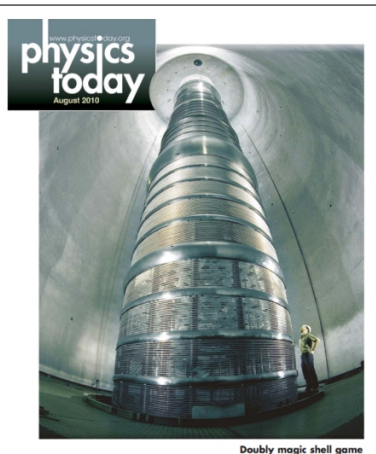
Rutgers University

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One neutron from ^{132}Sn

Recent experiments at the Holifield Radioactive Ion Beam Facility (HRIBF)

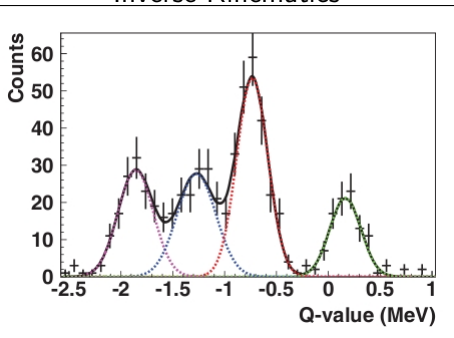
- ▶ K.L. Jones et al. studied ^{133}Sn via $^{132}\text{Sn}(d,p)$ was published in **Phys. Rev. C** and **Nature**; featured on the cover of **Physics Today**
- ▶ R.L. Kozub et al. studied ^{131}Sn via $^{130}\text{Sn}(d,p)$ and recently submitted the results for publication



Doubly magic shell game

$^{132}\text{Sn}(d,p)$

Q-value Spectrum for $^{132}\text{Sn}(d,p)$ in Inverse Kinematics

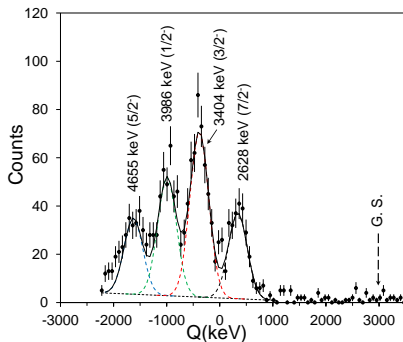


- Validated ^{132}Sn as a doubly-magic nucleus
- Spectroscopic factors near 1.0 indicated the states in ^{133}Sn are pure single-particle

E_x (keV)	J^π	Configuration
0	$7/2^-$	$2f_{7/2}$
854	$3/2^-$	$3p_{3/2}$
1363	$(1/2^-)$	$(3p_{1/2})$
2005	$(5/2^-)$	$(2f_{5/2})$

$^{130}\text{Sn}(d,p)$

Q-value Spectrum for $^{130}\text{Sn}(d,p)$ in Inverse Kinematics



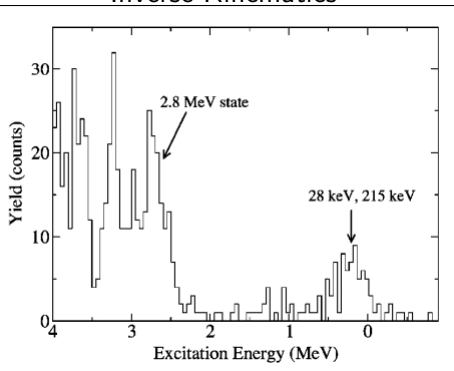
- ▶ Q-value spectrum overlapped very nearly with the results from $^{132}\text{Sn}(d,p)$
- ▶ Spectroscopic factors for ^{131}Sn were between 0.7 - 1.0
 - ▶ Indicates the states in ^{131}Sn are largely single-particle

E_x (keV)	J^π	Configuration
2628	$7/2^-$	$2f_{7/2}$
3404	$3/2^-$	$3p_{3/2}$
3986	$1/2^-$	$3p_{1/2}$
4655	$5/2^-$	$2f_{5/2}$

R.L. Kozub et al., submitted for publication.

Back to Stability with ^{124}Sn

Q-value Spectrum for $^{124}\text{Sn}(d,p)$ in Inverse Kinematics



- ▶ K.L. Jones et al. studied states in ^{125}Sn through the (d,p) reaction in inverse kinematics using silicon detectors
- ▶ I. Tomandl et al. studied states in ^{125}Sn through both the (n,γ) reaction and the (d,p) reaction in normal kinematics with the Q3D magnetic spectrograph
 - ▶ Measured greater than 400 states in ^{125}Sn
 - ▶ Since ^{124}Sn is stable it allows for normal kinematics, this is not true for higher mass Sn isotopes

Reminder: What has been studied

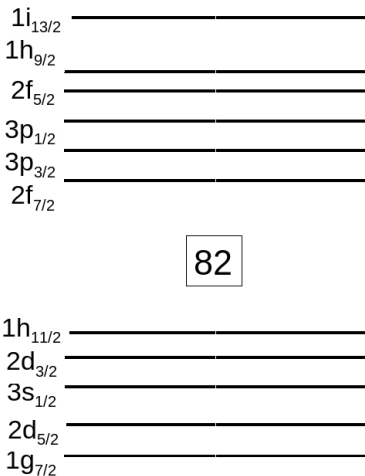
- ▶ ^{133}Sn is one neutron above the double shell closure at $Z=50$ and $N=82$
 - ▶ ^{133}Sn has been verified to contain nearly pure single-particle states through $^{132}\text{Sn}(d,p)$ in inverse kinematics
- ▶ ^{131}Sn is one neutron below the double shell closure at $Z=50$ and $N=82$
 - ▶ $^{130}\text{Sn}(d,p)$ in inverse kinematics has been shown to populate highly single-particle states
- ▶ ^{124}Sn is stable and therefore normal kinematics experiments are possible
 - ▶ States in ^{125}Sn have been studied through $^{124}\text{Sn}(d,p)$ in both inverse and normal kinematics as well as $^{124}\text{Sn}(n,\gamma)$

Comparison of the proposed $f_{7/2}$ state

Reaction	E_x (keV)	J^π	Spectroscopic Factor
$^{132}\text{Sn}(d,p)$ [1]	0	$7/2^-$	1.00 ± 0.08
$^{124}\text{Sn}(d,p)$ [2]	2754.8	$7/2^-$	0.30

- [1] K.L. Jones et al., Phys. Rev. C **84**, 034601 (2011).
[2] I. Tomandl et al., Phys. Rev. C **83**, 044326 (2011).

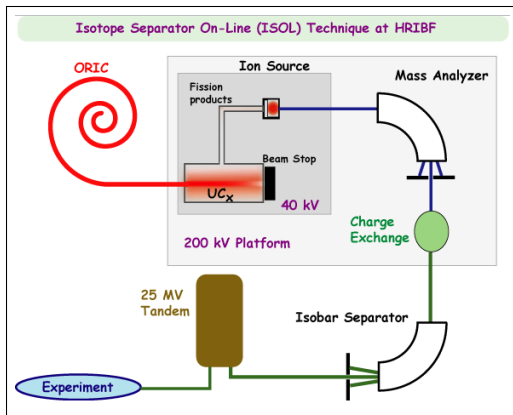
The Big Question: How do these States Evolve Between the Double Shell Closure and Stability?



- ▶ Energy levels and fragmentation for single-particle states in $^{127,129}\text{Sn}$ will help constrain theoretical structure model parameters
- ▶ Better model parameters will increase the predictive power of such models for neighboring nuclei

Radioactive Ion Beams at HRIBF

- ▶ Proton beam impinged upon uranium carbide (UC_x) target
- ▶ Sulfur gas in the Ion Source bonded with tin-ions exiting the UC_x target to aid in beam purification
- ▶ Mass Analyzer selected for tin-sulfide (SnS) molecules with $A=A_{\text{S}}+A_{\text{Sn}}$



- ▶ SnS molecules broken up in Charge Exchange Cell producing negative-ions accelerated to 630 MeV in the 25-MV Tandem

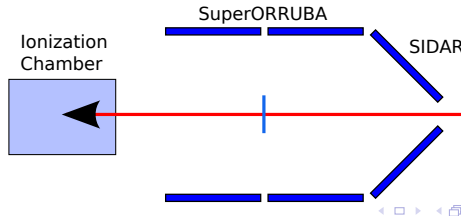
(d,p) Reaction in Inverse Kinematics

- ▶ RIB impinged upon $242 \mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ CD_2 target
 - ▶ $E_{\text{Beam}} \approx 5 \text{ MeV}/u$
 - ▶ 100,000 pps for ^{126}Sn (≈ 1 day)
 - ▶ 35,000 pps for ^{128}Sn (≈ 4 days)
- ▶ In the lab frame:
 - ▶ Protons, deuterons, and carbon in the target are elastically scattered forward of 90°
 - ▶ Lowest energy reaction protons will be ejected backward of 90°

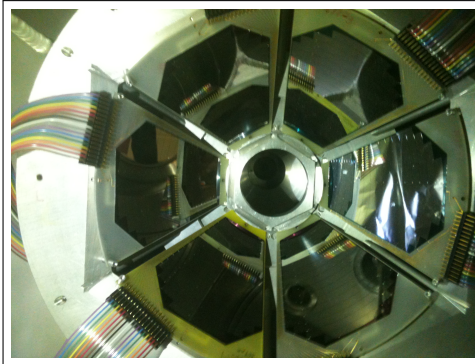


Detectors

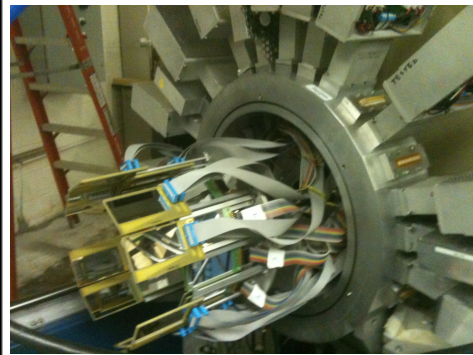
- ▶ An ionization chamber was placed at 0°
- ▶ 2 silicon strip detectors (SuperORRUBA) covered lab angles from 55° - 90°
- ▶ 6 silicon strip detectors (SuperORRUBA) covered lab angles from 90° - 125°
- ▶ 6 annular silicon strip detectors (SIDAR) covered lab angles from 125° - 160°
- ▶ See [S. Ahn's poster](#) for more details on SuperORRUBA



SIDAR detectors in “lampshade” configuration

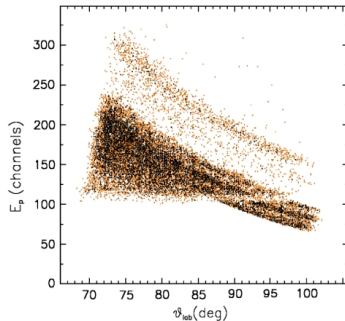


Ring of SuperORRUBA detectors

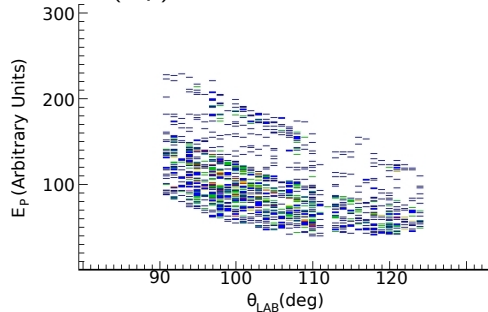


Preliminary results look very similar to previous work in this area!

$^{124}\text{Sn}(d,p)$ in Inverse Kinematics

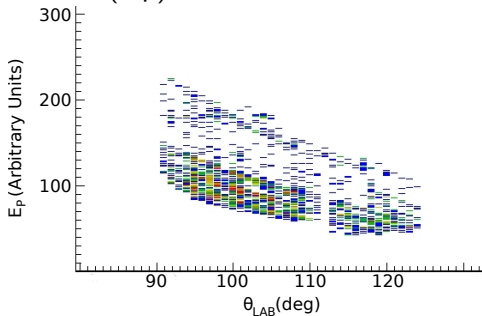


$^{126}\text{Sn}(d,p)$ in Inverse Kinematics

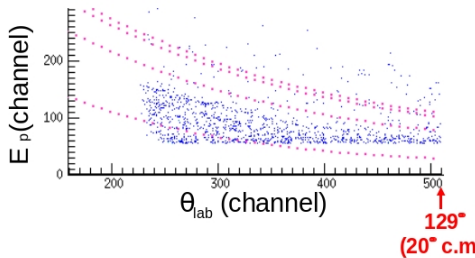


Preliminary results look very similar to previous work in this area!

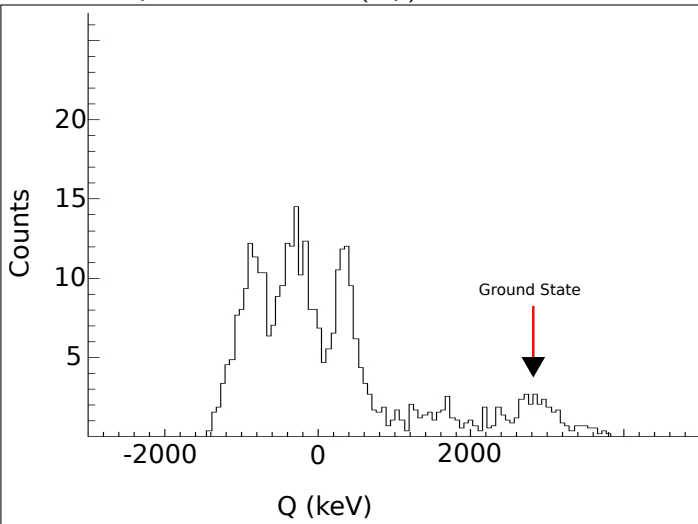
$^{128}\text{Sn}(d,p)$ in Inverse Kinematics



$^{130}\text{Sn}(d,p)$ in Inverse Kinematics

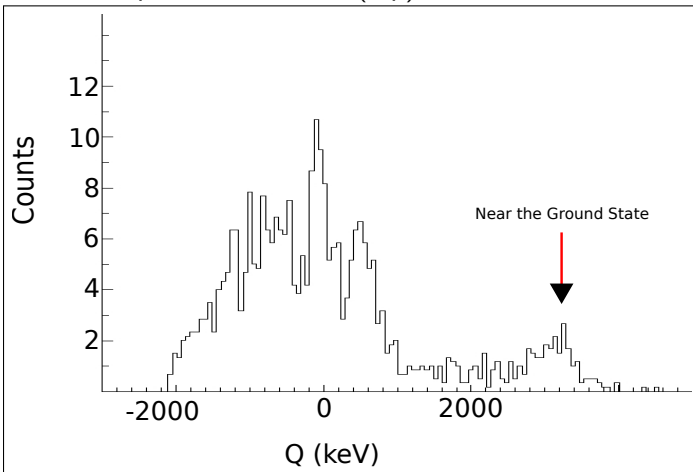


Q-value Spectrum for $^{128}\text{Sn}(d,p)$ in Inverse Kinematics



- ▶ States below the N=82 shell closure are weakly populated
- ▶ 3 states above the the N=82 shell closure
- ▶ Similar to Q-value spectrum for neighboring nuclei

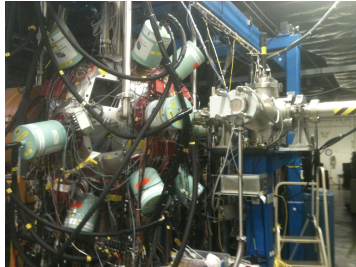
Q-value Spectrum for $^{126}\text{Sn}(d,p)$ in Inverse Kinematics

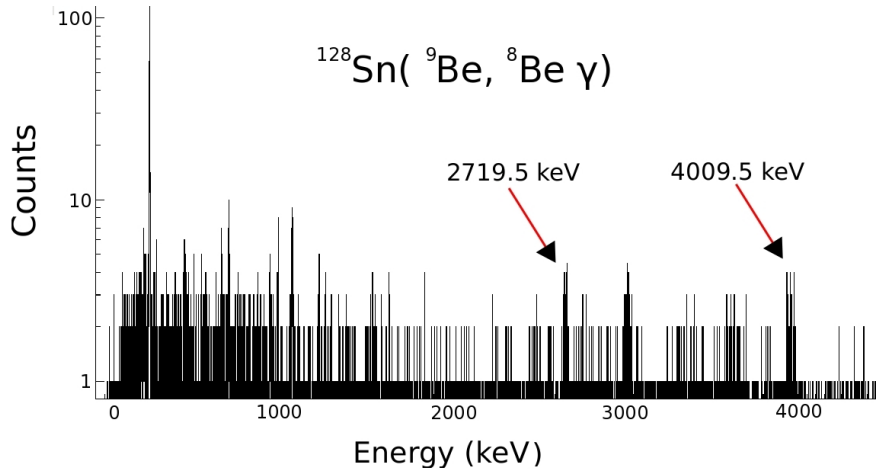


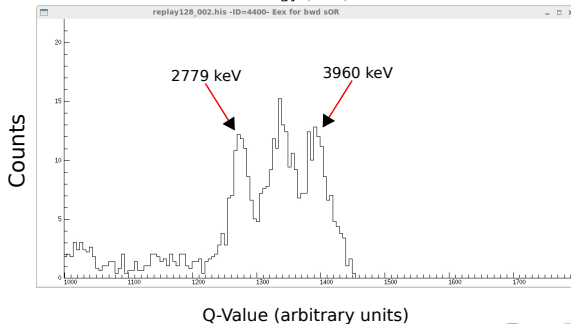
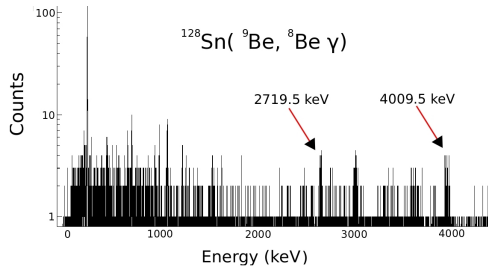
- ▶ States below the N=82 shell closure are weakly populated
- ▶ 3 or more states above the the N=82 shell closure
- ▶ Short run time leads to low statistics

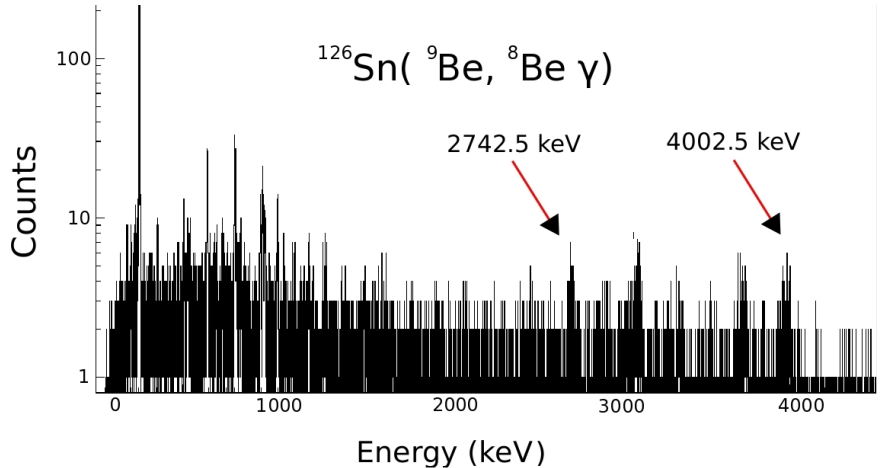
Particle-Gamma Coincidences

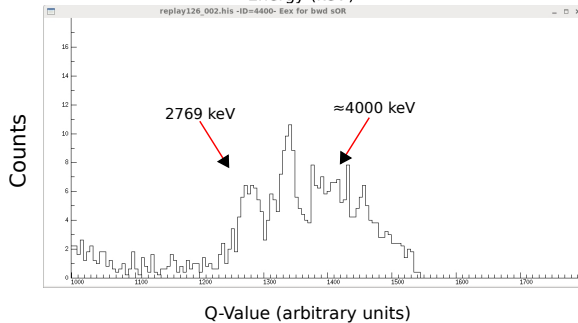
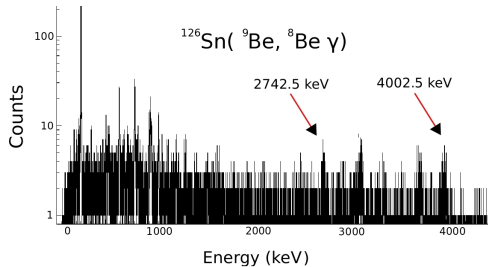
- ▶ D.C. Radford and coupled A. Galindo-Uribarri CLARION (Ge-clovers) and HyBall (CsI)
 - ▶ Useful for many techniques including (^9Be , ^8Be γ)
- ▶ See J.M. Allmond's talk from 4:45pm-5:05pm later today for more detector details





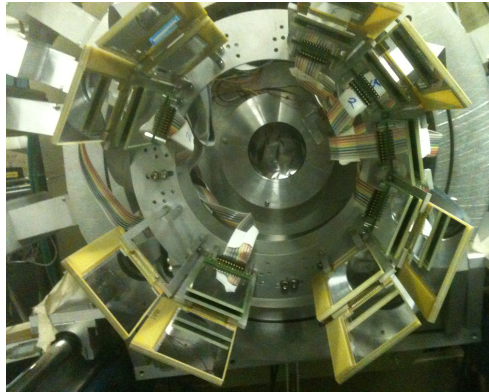






Outlook

- ▶ Preliminary analysis indicates we observe the same f and p-states studied in previous experiments
- ▶ Gamma-ray data from ($^9\text{Be}, ^8\text{Be } \gamma$) reaction will provide high resolution energy centroids
- ▶ Plans to verify transferred angular momentum and extract spectroscopic factors
- ▶ Discussions with structure theorist Shi-Sheng Zhang



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